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STABILIZED ANTIHISTAMINE SYRUP

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INTRODUCTION TO THE INVENTION

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The present invention pertains to the field of liquid pharmaceutical formulations, and more particularly to syrup formulations containing antihistamines.

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Syrup formulations are commonly used for delivery of pharmacological agents, particularly where the agents are to be delivered to pediatric patients. Traditional syrups are concentrated solutions of sugar (generally sucrose) in purified water, such as Syrup, NF prepared with 850 grams sucrose and sufficient water to make 1000 mL according to the procedure given in the official monograph at page 1990 of *NF XVII The National Formulary*, United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc., Rockville, Maryland U.S.A., 1990. However, for purposes of the present invention, the term "syrup" will also encompass those liquid formulations having a sweet taste provided wholly or partly by artificial sweeteners, such as saccharin, sorbitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate and the like, for avoidance of dental and medical problems which may be aggravated by higher caloric sweeteners. As is well appreciated in the art, syrups frequently are flavored, such as with fruit or mint flavors, usually for purposes of masking an unpleasant taste caused by the presence of a dissolved or suspended pharmacologically active substance. A pleasant taste is particularly important when the formulation is intended for ingestion by children. Typical flavoring agents which are commonly used in

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sweetened pharmaceuticals, foods, candies, beverages and the like are also useful in the present invention; these materials impart flavors such as grape, cherry, citrus, peach, strawberry, bubble gum, peppermint and many others.

Syrups frequently must contain antimicrobial components to ensure

5 safe storage without the proliferation of pathogenic molds, yeasts, bacteria and the like; a typical antimicrobial deemed suitable for use in foods and other ingestable substances is sodium benzoate. In addition, those syrups which do not contain sugar, or which contain a mixture of sugar and another sweetener, may contain thickening agents (such as a hydroxypropyl

10 methylcellulose, some forms of which are available from Dow Chemical, Midland, Michigan USA under the METHOCEL trademark) to provide a viscous mouth-feel similar to that of a traditional syrup.

An example of a currently marketed syrup contains 1 mg/mL of the antihistaminic drug loratadine, together with citric acid, artificial flavor,

15 glycerin, propylene glycol, sodium benzoate, sucrose and water; this
formulation typically has a pH value between about 2 and 4. However, under
certain storage conditions involving contact with the air, losses of loratadine
content, and a concomitant generation of impurities, have occurred. Similar
problems can occur with formulations containing other, chemically related,
20 drugs, such as descarboethoxyloratadine and azatadine.

J. S. Nairn, "Solutions, Emulsions, Suspensions and Extracts," Chapter 83 in A.R. Gennaro, Ed., *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th Ed.*, Mack Publishing Co., Easton Pennsylvania U.S.A., 1990 at pages 1519-1520 discusses the problem of active agent stability in aqueous media. It is stated that trace metal-initiated oxidation reactions can be minimized through the use of citric acid or EDTA sequestering agents.

It is desired to provide a storage-stable syrup formulation of loratadine or related antihistaminic components, which contains only components recognized as being safe for human ingestion.

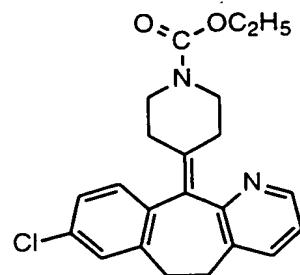
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the invention, there is provided a syrup formulation containing loratadine or a chemically related antihistamine, including any 5 pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with a stabilizing amount of an aminopolycarboxylic acid. Suitable aminopolycarboxylic acids include ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid ("EDTA") and salts thereof, such as the disodium salt. The acid or salt is usually present in the formulation in concentrations about 0.05 mg/mL to about 5 mg/mL.

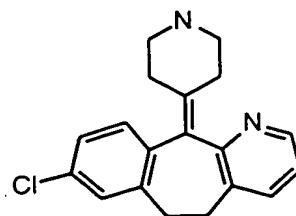
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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Loratadine is the drug name given to the compound known as ethyl 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-1-15 piperidinecarboxylate and having the empirical formula $C_{22}H_{23}ClN_2O_2$. A structure for this compound is:

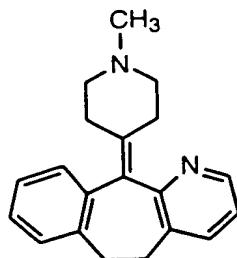


20 The compound descarboethoxyloratadine is an antihistaminic active metabolite of loratadine, having the following structure:



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A closely related antihistamine is azatadine, having the following structural formula:



It has been found that the addition of small amounts of an aminopolycarboxylic acid, the term specifically including salts of the acids, can stabilize the syrups against degradation. Useful aminopolycarboxylic acids and salts thereof are those which are safe for ingestion and have sufficient solubility in the syrup formulations to make a stable single phase composition. Commercially available compounds which could be used include iminodiacetic acid, methyliminodiacetic acid, nitrilotriacetic acid, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid ("EDTA"), diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid, 1,2-diaminocyclohexane-tetraacetic acid, N-hydroxyethylenediaminetriacetic acid and related compounds. Mixtures of two or more of the foregoing are suitable for use. From the aspects of ready availability, safety, efficacy and cost, the alkali metal salts of EDTA are presently preferred, and the remainder of this description will focus on those materials.

An aminopolycarboxylic acid or salt will typically be present in a syrup at about 0.05 mg/mL to about 5 mg/mL. More preferably, the level of aminopolycarboxylic acid will be about 0.1 mg/mL to about 1 mg/mL. As with any additive component in a formulation intended for ingestion, it is desirable to incorporate the minimum level which will yield the desired result. This level can be readily determined by means of an accelerated storage stability test, in which packages of the final product are stored at elevated temperatures above the usual storage temperatures to which the product is expected to be exposed; the present inventors have used temperatures up to 55°C for this purpose, although such temperatures tend to cause a minor discoloration (darkening) of the syrups, probably due to some carmelization of the contained sucrose. It is expected that most drug degradation reactions will be accelerated by the elevated temperature. At predetermined intervals, some of the packages are opened and analyzed to determine the amount of active ingredients and impurities present in the formulation.

Antihistaminic syrup formulations frequently also contain other drugs, for obtaining more than one therapeutic result from a single dose. Typical drug substances included with the antihistamine are sympathomimetic amine decongestants, such as pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine

(for relief of the upper airway congestion often accompanying disorders such as rhinitis and upper respiratory infections), and analgesics, such as aspirin, acetaminophen, ibuprofen, naproxen or ketoprofen (for relief of pain and, except in the case of acetaminophen, for reducing inflammation).

5 Antitussives, such as codeine, hydrocodone or dextromethorphan, for relief from coughing, and expectorants such as guaifenesin, for increasing cough productivity, also are included in combination products. Any of these additional ingredients, including salts thereof and other drugs from the same therapeutic classes, are suitable for inclusion in the syrups of the present

10 invention.

The invention will be further described by means of the following examples, which are not intended to limit the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. Where the term "percent" is used herein, it is intended to represent percent by weight, unless the context clearly

15 evidences otherwise.

EXAMPLE 1

A syrup was formulated to contain the following ingredients, wherein

20 amounts of all except water are expressed in milligrams.

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	Loratadine, micronized	1
25	Citric acid	8.78
	Flavoring agent	2.5
	Glycerin	100
	Propylene glycol	100
	Sodium benzoate	1
30	Disodium EDTA	0.25
	Sucrose	600
	Water	to make 1.0 mL

This syrup is prepared using the following procedure: (a) about 80 percent of the water is placed in a vessel, heated to 75-85°C, charged with the sugar and stirred to form a solution; (b) the citric acid is charged to the 5 solution and stirring is continued to form a solution, then the sodium benzoate is added and dissolved; (c) the solution is cooled to 30-35°C, with continued stirring, and the disodium EDTA is added and dissolved; (d) the glycerin is added and stirring continued while the solution cools to 25-30°C; (e) in a separate vessel, the propylene glycol and loratadine are combined 10 and stirred to form a solution (note that the use of micronized loratadine particles decreases the time required to accomplish dissolution), then the flavoring agent is added and stirred to achieve homogeneity; (f) the product of step e is combined with the product of step d, with stirring to ensure homogeneity, and sufficient water is added to provide the proper formulation 15 weight; and (g) the resulting syrup is passed through clarifying filters. The syrup is a clear, colorless liquid (which could readily be colored as desired, such as by adding a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable water-soluble dye to the sugar solution of step a) and is denoted Sample A.

Another syrup is similarly formulated, except that it further contains 1 20 mg/mL of the disodium salt of EDTA. This is denoted Sample B.

Twenty five mL portions of the two syrups are placed into 50 mL flint 25 glass vials, then sealed with rubber stoppers and aluminum caps. The sealed vials are stored at 55°C until their removal and analysis by high performance liquid chromatography. Results of the analyses are as follows, where "NQ" indicates a result below the limit of quantification (0.1%) but above the limit of detection (0.02%):

	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Storage</u> (weeks)	<u>Percent Degradation Products</u>		
			<u>2-HML</u>	<u>4-HML</u>	<u>Total</u>
5	A	3	0.23	0.19	0.42
		6	0.33	0.32	0.81 ^a
10	B	3	0.11	NQ	0.11
		6	0.10	NQ	0.10
		12	0.15	0.14	0.62 ^b

^a Sample contained 0.16% of an unidentified degradation product

^b Sample contained two unidentified degradation products at levels of 0.21% and 0.12%

15 These results indicate a significant inhibition by EDTA of the degradation of loratadine during the severe storage conditions of the test.

EXAMPLE 2

20 Sample A from the preceding example and similarly prepared syrups which also contain 0.1, 0.25, 0.5 or 0.75 mg/mL of disodium EDTA are packaged as in the prior example, and stored and tested similarly. The following results are obtained, where "ND" indicates a concentration below the limit of detection previously stated.

	<u>EDTA</u> (mg/mL)	<u>Storage</u> (weeks)	<u>Percent Degradation Products</u>		
			<u>2-HML</u>	<u>4-HML</u>	<u>Total</u>
30	0	3	0.25	0.21	0.69 ^a
		6	0.29	0.24	0.67 ^b
		9	0.49	0.53	1.54 ^c

	0.1	3	NQ	NQ	NQ
		6	0.10	NQ	0.10
		9	0.12	0.11	0.33 ^d
5	0.25	3	NQ	NQ	NQ
		6	NQ	NQ	NQ
		9	0.10	NQ	0.10
10	0.5	3	NQ	ND	NQ
		6	0.10	ND	0.10
		9	0.11	0.10	0.21
15	0.75	3	NQ	NQ	NQ
		6	0.10	ND	0.10
		9	0.10	0.10	0.20

^a Sample contained 0.11% of Group A degradation products and 0.12% of an unidentified degradation product

^b Sample contained 0.14% of an unidentified degradation product

^c Sample contained three unidentified degradation products at levels of 0.17%, 0.13% and 0.22%

^d Sample contained 0.10% of an unidentified degradation product

These results suggest that 0.25 percent disodium EDTA would be a reasonable level for storage protection of the tested syrup.

EXAMPLE 3

A stabilized syrup is formulated according to the previously described general procedure to contain the following ingredients, wherein amounts of all except water are expressed in milligrams.

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	Loratadine, Micronized	1
	Citric acid	8.78
5	Flavoring agent	1.5
	Glycerin	100
	Propylene glycol	100
	Sodium benzoate	1
	Disodium EDTA	0.25
10	Coloring agent	1
	Sucrose	400
	Water	to make 1.0 mL

This syrup is found to exhibit acceptable storage stability.

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EXAMPLE 4

A stabilized syrup is formulated according to the previously described general procedure to contain the following ingredients, wherein amounts of 20 all except water are expressed in milligrams.

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	Loratadine, micronized	1
25	Citric acid	0.48
	Sodium citrate	0.6
	Flavoring agent	1.5
	Glycerin	350
	Propylene glycol	100
30	Sorbitol	150
	Sodium benzoate	1
	Disodium EDTA	0.25

Sodium cyclamate	0.75
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	0.5
Coloring agent	1
Water	to make 1.0 mL

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This syrup is found to exhibit acceptable storage stability.

METHOCEL™ K100M, K4M and A4M from Dow Chemical are among the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose products which are suitable for use in the invention; substituting the various available products can cause syrup viscosity changes, so experiments should be conducted to determine the appropriate grade and amount needed to prepare a given syrup with desired properties.

EXAMPLE 5

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A stabilized syrup is formulated according to the previously described general procedure to contain the following ingredients, wherein amounts of all except water are expressed in milligrams.

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	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	Loratadine, micronized	1
	Citric acid	0.48
	Sodium citrate	0.6
25	Flavoring agent	1
	Glycerin	350
	Propylene glycol	100
	Sorbitol	150
	Sodium benzoate	1
30	Disodium EDTA	0.25
	Saccharin	0.75
	Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	0.5

Water to make 1.0 mL

This syrup is found to exhibit acceptable storage stability.

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EXAMPLE 6

A stabilized syrup is formulated according to the previously described general procedure to contain the following ingredients, wherein amounts of all except water are expressed in milligrams.

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	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	Loratadine	1
	Citric acid	0.48
15	Sodium citrate	0.6
	Flavoring agent	2.5
	Glycerin	450
	Sorbitol	250
	Propylene glycol	100
20	Sodium benzoate	1
	Disodium EDTA	0.25
	Water	to make 1.0 mL

This syrup is found to exhibit acceptable storage stability.

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EXAMPLE 7

A stabilized syrup is formulated according to the previously described general procedure, but substituting descarboethoxyloratadine for loratadine, to contain the following ingredients, wherein amounts of all except water are expressed in milligrams.

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	Descarboethoxyloratadine	1
	Citric acid	8.78
5	Flavoring agent	2.5
	Glycerin	100
	Propylene glycol	100
	Sodium benzoate	1
	Disodium EDTA	0.25
10	Sucrose	400
	Water	to make 1.0 mL

This syrup is found to exhibit acceptable storage stability.

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EXAMPLE 8

A stabilized syrup is formulated according to the previously described general procedure, but substituting azatadine for loratadine, to contain the following ingredients, wherein amounts of all except water are expressed in 20 milligrams.

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	Azatadine	1
25	Citric acid	8.78
	Flavoring agent	2.5
	Glycerin	100
	Propylene glycol	100
	Sodium benzoate	1
30	Sucrose	600
	Water	to make 1.0 mL

This syrup is found to exhibit acceptable storage stability.

EXAMPLE 9

5 A stabilized syrup for pediatric use is formulated according to the previously described general procedure to contain the following ingredients, wherein amounts of all except water are expressed in milligrams.

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Amount</u>
10	Loratadine	0.5
	Pseudoephedrine sulfate	3
	Acetaminophen	32
	Dextromethorphan hydrobromide	1.5
	Citric acid	8.78
15	Flavoring agent	1.5
	Glycerin	100
	Propylene glycol	100
	Sodium benzoate	1
	Disodium EDTA	0.25
20	Coloring agent	1
	Sucrose	400
	Water	to make 1.0 mL

This syrup is found to exhibit acceptable storage stability.